United Nations S/2003/408

Security Council

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7 April 2003

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, in particular resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992, which established an embargo on all delivery of weapons and military equipment to Somalia (hereinafter referred to as the "arms embargo"), resolution 1407 (2002) of 3 May, resolution 1425 (2002) of 22 July 2002, and the statements of its President of 28 March 2002 (S/PRST/2002/8), of 12 December 2002 (S/PKST/2002/35), and of 12 March 2003 (S/PRST/2003/2),

Noting with regret that the arms embargo has been continuously violated since 1992, including since the signing of the "Declaration on Cessation of Hostilities and the Structure and Principles of the Somalia National Reconciliation Process" (Eldoret Declaration) in October 2002, and *expressing concern* over the illegal activities linked to the financing of arms purchases and military activities by the violators of the arms embargo in Somalia,

Reiterating its firm support for the Somali National Reconciliation Process and the ongoing Somali National Reconciliation Conference, *reaffirming* the importance of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter, and *commending* the efforts of Kenya as the host of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) sponsored Somali National Reconciliation Conference,

Reiterating its insistence that all States, in particular those of the region, should not interfere in the internal affairs of Somalia. Such interference only further destabilizes Somalia, contributes to a climate of fear and impacts adversely on human rights, and could jeopardize the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia. *Stressing* that the territory of Somalia should not be used to undermine stability in the subregion,

Reiterating its serious concern over the continued flow of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia from sources outside the country, in contravention of the arms embargo, which is severely undermining peace and security and the political efforts for national reconciliation in Somalia, and which undermines the commitments made at the Nairobi Conference on Small Arms and Light Weapons in 2000,

03-31421 (E) 080403

Recognizing the importance of improving the implementation and enhancing the monitoring of the arms embargo in Somalia through persistent and vigilant investigation into violations of the arms embargo,

Determining that the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Stresses* the obligation of all States and other actors to comply fully with resolution 733 (1992), and *reaffirms* that non-compliance constitutes a violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Panel of Experts dated 25 March 2003 (S/2003/223) submitted pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 1425 (2002), *notes with interest* the observations and recommendations contained therein, and *expresses* its intention to give full consideration to the report;

3. *Decides* to re-establish a Panel of Experts for a period of 6 months commencing no later than 3 weeks from the date of the adoption of this resolution, to be based in Nairobi, with the following mandate:

(a) to investigate the violations of the arms embargo covering access to Somalia by land, air and sea, in particular by pursuing any sources that might reveal information related to violations;

(b) to detail information and make specific recommendations in relevant areas of expertise related to violations and measures to give effect to and strengthen the arms embargo in its various aspects;

(c) to carry out field based research, where possible, in Somalia, States neighbouring Somalia and other States, as appropriate;

(d) to assess the capacity of States in the region to implement fully the arms embargo, including through a review of national customs and border control regimes;

(e) to focus on the ongoing arms embargo violations, including transfers of ammunition, single use weapons, and small arms;

(f) to seek to identify those who continue to violate the arms embargo inside and outside Somalia, and their active supporters, and to provide the Committee established by resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992 (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") with a draft list for possible future actions;

(g) to explore the possibility of establishing a monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the arms embargo with partners inside and outside Somalia in close cooperation with regional and international organizations, including with the African Union;

(h) to refine the recommendations provided in the report of the Panel of Experts (S/2003/223);

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, upon the adoption of this resolution and acting in consultation with the Committee, to appoint up to four experts, including the Chairman, drawing as much as possible and as appropriate on the expertise of the members of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to resolution 1425 (2002),

and *further requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary financial arrangements to support the work of the Panel;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Panel of Experts comprises, and has access to, sufficient expertise in the areas of armament and financing thereof, civil aviation, maritime transport, and regional affairs, including specialized knowledge of Somalia, in accordance with the resource requirements, administrative and financial arrangements outlined in the report of the expert team pursuant to resolution 1407 (2002);

6. *Requests* all Somali and regional parties as well as government officials and other actors contacted outside the region to cooperate fully with the Panel of Experts in the discharge of its mandate, and requests the Panel of Experts to notify the Security Council immediately, through the Committee, of any lack of cooperation;

7. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide a mid-term briefing to the Council, through the Committee, and to submit a final report at the end of its mandated period to the Security Council, through the Committee, for its consideration;

8. *Decides* to send a mission of the Committee, led by the Chairman of the Committee, to the region at an earliest possible stage after the Panel of Experts has resumed its work to demonstrate the Security Council's determination to give full effect to the arms embargo;

9. *Calls again upon* all States, in particular those in the region, to provide the Committee with all available information on violations of the arms embargo;

10. *Invites* the neighbouring States to report to the Committee quarterly on their efforts to implement the arms embargo;

11. *Calls upon* regional organizations, in particular the African Union and the League of Arab States, as well as States that have the resources, to assist Somali parties and the States in the region in their efforts to fully implement the arms embargo;

12. *Expresses* its determination to review the situation regarding the implementation of the arms embargo in Somalia on the basis of information provided by the Panel of Experts in its reports;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2003/409

Security Council

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7 April 2003
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Original: French

Letter dated 7 April 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government and following the transmission by the Permanent Mission of South Africa of the communiqué of the ninety-first ordinary session of the Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (S/2003/399), held in Addis Ababa on 2 April 2003 to study preparations for the deployment of the African Mission in Burundi, I have the honour to draw your particular attention to the passages in the communiqué implying that the African Mission will eventually be replaced by a United Nations peace-keeping mission in Burundi.

The Central Organ is also counting on the Security Council to help it to mobilize financial and logistical support for the African Mission. A Special Trust Fund for this purpose should shortly be created by the Chairman of the Commission of the African Union.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council .

(*Signed*) Marc **Nteturuye**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

03-31288 (E) 070403 070403

United Nations A/57/780–S/2003/410

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Agenda items 24, 31, 35, 36 and 77

Culture of peace

Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

Question of Palestine

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 7 April 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, at the Forum on Islamic-Christian Dialogue held in Doha, State of Qatar, on 7 April 2003 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 24, 31, 35, 36 and 77, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nassir Abdulaziz **Al-Nasser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

03-31618 (E) 100403 100403

Annex to the letter dated 7 April 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

Your Grace, the Most Reverend Rowan Williams, Archbishop of Canterbury,

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure to welcome you to Doha. I wish you success in achieving the objectives of your seminar, which is being held, without a doubt, under extremely difficult circumstances, namely the war now taking place in our region. We have done everything in our power to avert that war and limit its repercussions. The current grievous situation imparts to your seminar profound dimensions and great significance, inasmuch as it is aimed at peace and the revitalization of the lofty values and principles of Islam and Christianity. Indeed, both are founded on the belief in the oneness of the Creator; both preach brotherliness, equality, tolerance and moderation and the rejection of violence; and both call for respect for human rights, the preservation of the dignity of the human being and the protection of his life and property.

It is those supreme values that have been the fundamental common denominators between the two religions and cultures over the centuries.

Perhaps it is useful to recall that the Holy Qur'an enjoins us not to argue with the People of the Book except in the kindliest manner and to summon others to the right path with wisdom and gentle exhortation.

We therefore pray God to grant you success in your endeavours so that the dialogue among civilizations may win out over the challenges and obstacles. We feel certain that your exalted rank and your open-mindedness will enable you to deal, during this seminar, with everything that might stand in the way of enlightened cooperation between the people of the two faiths.

Perhaps the most serious of those obstacles are related to two major problems:

1. Diverting the revealed religions from the essence of their message and impressing their doctrines into the service of political aims;

2. Judging an entire nation on the basis of the behaviour of a handful of extremists or ignorant people and taking some of their actions as a basis for labelling the whole nation, distorting its civilization, threatening its interests and doing injustice to its established principles.

In our opinion, these are the root causes of the distorted and erroneous stereotypes of Islam and Christianity we see taking root in various places. They are propagated by the media and racist writers, widening the gap between the followers of the two religions and replacing harmony with discord and dialogue with conflict.

Amid the flood of historical changes now taking place, we should not lose sight of the fact that the Arab region was honoured by the Almighty God with the revelations of Moses and Jesus as well as the dawn of the religion of the Prophet

Muhammad. Arabs, be they Muslims, Christians or Jews, have lived in peace, security and brotherhood in faith, vying with one another in goodness and generosity. Yet for the last half-century the land of the prophets and religions has been suffering from a lack of security, peace and stability owing to continued Arab-Israeli struggle without any just solution, due to the absence of any international legitimacy.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have high expectations from your seminar. We hope that your discussions and studies will take up the roots of these obstacles in depth and that you will arrive at practical mechanisms for furthering dialogue. I take this opportunity to propose to you the creation of a permanent body for dialogue between Islam and Christianity having its headquarters in Qatar, which believes in the value of such dialogue among civilizations and in the principles of love, tolerance and mutual consultation among societies and nations. Qatar would be honoured to contribute its share to efforts aimed at deeper understanding, rapprochement and greater cooperation between Islamic and non-Islamic countries.

In conclusion, I wish you success and a pleasant stay in Doha.

Peace and the mercy and blessings of God be with you.